

## The Washington Times

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY, SUNDAY)

OWNED AND ISSUED BY

The Washington Times Company,

TIMES BUILDING,

SOUTHWEST CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND

THIRTH STREET.

Telephone—Editorial Rooms, 438.

Business Office, 337.

Price—Morning or Evening Edition, One Cent.

Sunday Edition, Three Cents.

Monthly by Carrier, Thirty-five Cents.

Morning and Sunday, Thirty-five Cents.

Evening, Fifty Cents.

Morning, Fifty Cents.

Evening and Sunday, Fifty Cents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 24, 1895.



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## THE TIMES CIRCULATION.

More Than Fifty-one Thousand Greater Than Its Closest Competitor. The attention of advertisers and the public generally is called to the solid front of the Times circulation.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY SEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX is the sum total of the copies of the Times actually sold during the past week. The nearest approach to this figure is shown in the statement of an evening contemporary, which claims 176,263 as its aggregate of circulation for the same period, or 51,263 less than is shown in the sworn statement of the Times.

No better evidence can be offered of the popularity of the Times, which, in a comparatively short time, has attained more than that which it has required years for its rival to accomplish.

The Times is a popular paper, sold at a popular price, published in two editions of eight pages each daily, and a Sunday edition of not less than twenty pages, all of which are delivered to subscribers in Washington for 50 CENTS A MONTH.

The morning edition reaches readers in time for early breakfast and the evening edition before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This method gives readers all the news before it is twelve hours old and is a great improvement over the ordinary daily.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Monday, Oct. 14, 1895	33,527
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895	33,804
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1895	33,735
Thursday, Oct. 17, 1895	33,581
Friday, Oct. 18, 1895	33,828
Saturday, Oct. 19, 1895	35,135
Sunday, Oct. 20, 1895	33,766

Total, 227,466. I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending October 20, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration, either to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; also, that none of them were returned or sent to the office of the publisher.

J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of October, 1895.  
ERNEST G. THOMPSON,  
Notary Public.

## INTERNAL REVENUE SHOWING.

The statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the business of his office for the first three months of the current fiscal year does not present that rosy condition of abundant receipts and a patriotic treasury which was predicted by official financial authorities when the new rates of taxation provided in the so-called Wilson bill began to show their mature results.

While the figures are in no way alarming they tell emphatically of the necessity of additional legislation which will speedily place the government business upon a sensible economical basis by making the receipts more than cover the expenditures. Any school boy knows that when the outgo is more than the income either bankruptcy or increase of debt must result.

It will, therefore, be the chief duty of the Congress which will soon convene to perform this simple arithmetical problem, and it may not be out of place to express an earnest hope that the wisdom of that Congress will be sufficient to solve it without any increase of appropriations.

There are many methods by which the revenues can be increased without these paring in the matter of expenditures which ought to be made for the development of internal improvements, the erection of public buildings, and the better conduct of the business of government; and that without perceptibility adding to the burden of general taxation.

In many directions it would be investing with great profit to largely increase appropriations, and there is little doubt that the lesson of the present will teach the lawmakers how to provide amply for the future.

## MIDWAY PLAINSAIRES.

Reports from rural fairs in every part of the country indicate that the example set by the great Chicago Exposition in its feature of the Midway Plaisance has taken deep root in the souls of the managers of all the diminutive imitations of the World's Fair.

From the imposing and pervasive International and Cotton States Exposition, whose officers are now entertaining the President and his Cabinet, down to the fascinating little county fair which needs upon a few unbragging acres, the Midway Plaisance is a big and seductive card. Prize crazy quills, biggest pumpkins, aggregation of swine and bunnies and equines, no more attract rural sweethearts and swains. They make a bee line for the Plaisance and stay there, writhing in dreamy delight at the sound of symbols and mandolins, and swaying insensibly in sympathy with the voluptuous dances of the Orient. They are blissfully ignorant that the dancers are American Mary Janes and Sally Anns and Bridgette Leinards of the Myhrnas and Zuleimas and Zuleimas of the pliancy, and that their lovely tawny complexion are produced with a simple twist

of the wrist and flutter of a powder puff, which gentle trickery is imported from variety show dressing-rooms.

These strange diversions have so transformed the country fair that the managing elders are taking the matter in hand and demanding a restoration of the virtuous status quo ante-Plaisance.

In many cases vigorous assaults have been made upon the innovation. Only yesterday the National Implement Manufacturers' Association, in convention at Chicago, declared war upon the Oriental importation, and especially the Kuta-Kuta dances. Picturesque as it is, there is little doubt that the sound morals of patrons of the American rural fair will speedily abolish the insolent and tenacious fragment of the World's Fair, which may have been well enough at the incomparable congress of instruction and dissipation, but which is entirely alien to the spirit and reason of the Occident.

## CAR BRAKES AGAIN.

An esteemed correspondent, in commenting upon remarks of The Times in regard to ineffective brakes, especially upon trolley cars, which run upon steep-grade suburban roads, suggests that if the officials of both cable and electric companies would go North and West and examine the appliances there used they would be ashamed of their clumsy machinery.

This is doubtless true of the cars of any of the lines that have been in operation for several years. Improvements in all of these car accessories has been so rapid that investors could hardly be expected to keep pace with them.

The Times made special reference to the ineffective brakes used upon the trolley roads with steep grades, in which case any mishap to rods, chains, or levers means almost certain injury or death to passengers.

Accidents on these roads have been so frequent of late that official action or new legislation is imperatively demanded in the interests of safety of life and limb. Nearly every day reports of fatal or serious accidents, due solely to this cause, are reported from various parts of the country, and the District furnishes its full quota.

## CUBAN MASS-MEETING.

The committee of invitation, appointed to take charge of the feature of the arrangements for the Cuban mass-meeting, which is to take place the evening of the 31st instant, has formally invited all of the important civic organizations of the District to take part in the demonstration. Of course this is a mere formality, as members of these organizations would doubtless turn out en masse without such action.

There is every prospect of a brilliant assembly, eloquent speeches, and an outburst of enthusiasm, which will be heard not only in America and in Cuba, but throughout the civilized world. Important transactions of this character mean much when they occur at any place in the great Republic, but they have a peculiarly eloquent meaning when held at the National Capital, and not less eloquent in the face of the gratuitous suggestion of Attorney General Harmon that it would be courteous to the infamous Spanish government to keep silent.

Expressions upon this great question coming from Washington will almost have the complexion of official utterance, as it is an echo at the seat of government of the speech which is heard in every corner of the land—the speech of the masses, which is the voice of the nation. The fact that the administration timidly awaits Congressional action in no way lessens the force of the universal voice.

## STREET CAR TRANSFERS.

Slowly enough the Metropolitan Railroad management is proving its determination to shake off its antique trappings and adopt the costume of modern days, but it is doing it, and therefore one hesitates to criticize. Its determination, however, to abolish transfers with the Eklington system is so offensive to Capitol Hill and suburban residents that it will be met with general condemnation. One would think the management had already made itself sufficiently offensive, but evidently it is not caring a penny for popular comfort, convenience, or criticism.

The abolition of these transfers is a new argument for Congressional legislation upon the whole subject of fares. Since local regulations were last enacted the entire system of street car transit has been revolutionized. Motive power has been changed; consolidations have been made; one fare has been in some instances substituted for two, and there is a reasonable demand for lower fares.

Doubtless it is possible for Congress to regulate these matters notwithstanding charter stipulations. Bills have been introduced time and again relating to exchange of tickets and making of transfers, thus recognizing the absolute necessity of Congressional action. With the new rate of the various systems to each other and to the public it would seem to be high time for legislation to establish cheaper fares and more liberal transfers.

Senator Hill is a giant when he attacks the Republicans, but when he is forced around to a defense of the Democrats' vision of the occupant of the White House and his men sticks in his throat.

The anxiety of Corbett to meet Fitzsimmons is nothing compared to the anxiety he would have to get away from him if they should meet.

Judging from the knock-out given by the Arkansas supreme court to Chancellor Leatherman the latter should have been named Leatherhead.

Apparently the Metropolitan management has agreed not to accommodate the P street business men. Now let it record its offensive action in regard to transfers, and it will be just the nicest fellow in the world.

Quay, Flint, Clarkson, and Carter are having little success in session, and when they get through it will not be necessary to hold a national nominating convention.

Quay is for Cameron for President, but he will manage to be outvoted by the other bosses.

It is reported that Senator Stewart said several words yesterday when he read the announcement that Secretary Carlisle had stopped silver coinage and closed the New Orleans mint.

Secretary Olney would have the opportunity of his life to exploit his vigorous foreign policy opinions if he would attend the Cuban mass-meeting.

Hill's fidelity always grows a little faded when he attempts to describe the ferocity of his love for Grover.

Explosion in a Naval Station. Kid Oct. 23.—An explosion occurred today in the rifle-making room on the gun wharf of the naval station here, caused by a spark flying into a quantity of gunpowder. Three men were fatally injured.

## ITS DOCTRINES DEFINED

Two Masterly Addresses Before the Unitarian Conference.

DIFFERENCE OF RELIGIONS

Dr. Fliske on the Origin of Liberal Thought in America—Dr. Everett's Address—Meeting of the Temperance Society Held—Reform Methods Discussed by Members.

The prominence of the speakers and the nature of the topics they discussed made last evening's session of the Unitarian conference one of the most interesting ever held.

Metzerott Hall was filled with an audience seldom equaled in character, the great congregation being composed of representative men and women, while many clergymen and educators were also present.

Rev. Charles Carroll Everett, dean of the Harvard Divinity School, in an address on the "Unitarian Theology" reverted to the definition adopted by the last national conference, as follows:

"These churches accept the religion of Jesus, holding in accordance with his teachings that practical religion is summed up in love to God and love to man." He said that while this could be learned from this statement it contemplated no "scheme for salvation" such as are held by most other religions with the object of making men pass to something they were not.

Sacrifices, for instance, were intended to cause men to be treated as though they had kept the laws they had broken, the historic salvific scheme having been based upon certain legal fictions and artificialities.

DIFFERENCE OF RELIGIONS. The difference between Christianity and other religions was used by Dr. Everett. He said that in God's eyes, and the others, men seek God. Because it rejected such schemes, Unitarianism has been regarded as a religion of reason, but as they were mainly negations of negations, they were really affirmations.

Thus, Unitarians were ready to greet men gladly that believed in the doctrine of evolution as it was made real and definite by Spencer and Davis. Unitarians who accepted part or all of the New Testament assurance of the resurrection in their manifestations of higher laws, instead of a breaking through of all laws.

As to the Unitarian, Christianity is the highest religion, it is not because it is added to nature but because it is the fullest revelation of that divine power which is working through all nature and human life. Thus the Unitarian believes in the world the beauty of the Christ life of which the crowds had robbed it.

When the Unitarian says "Jesus was a man," he is understood to call him a "mere man" as if there ever was a "mere man" apart from God.

UNITARIAN FUTURE. Unitarians like to speak of God as the Father. Influenced by the later scientific thought they think of him as revealing himself in the order of beauty of the universe. The Unitarian believes that in the future life there will open to every soul the highest possibilities for which he is fitted, and that the compensations furnished to his belief in the future life will not be lacking.

At the business meeting yesterday afternoon Carroll B. Wright reported a revision of the resolutions previously proposed on Christian unity, and they were finally adopted by the conference as follows:

Resolved, That the national council give the above declaration the widest possible publicity as a sufficient basis not only for "Christian unity," but also for the religious unity of the world.

Rev. Christopher R. Eliot, of Boston, who presided at the meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society, said that too many years ago the Unitarian had been only with individuals, but now had enlarged its scope to include the welfare of society at large. It now had to confront the problems of public health, crime, and poverty, and their remedy. The agencies controlling temperance were science, the Church, and the law, and the Unitarian was to be justified in representing one of those agencies.

NORWEGIAN SYSTEM. Rev. D. N. Beach, of Cambridge, Mass., whose address was entitled "The Norwegian System," declared that in spite of all that had been done to curb the temperance agency, the drink evil was greater than ever, and growing rapidly, because the campaign against it was misdirected because the drink evil was not recognized. It was not only necessary to attend to the people who want liquor but the more dangerous class who wanted to get rid of it.

The Norwegian principle attacked the saloon power and in his opinion it was the only solution especially in the form which was proposed for the temperance cause. He had been defeated by temperance people who did not understand it.

Prof. Francis G. Peabody, secretary of the committee of the Unitarian Association of the liquor problem, represented the scientific modern method described by the chairman.

OTHER TEMPERANCE METHODS. The conference which was composed of specialists in their professions throughout the country, was divided into subcommittees on physiology, legislation, economics, etc., and each of these subcommittees has been at work on its respective subject.

The church as a modern method of temperance reform was allotted to Father A. P. Doyle, general secretary of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, but he was too ill to attend at the last moment.

President Eliot paid a high tribute to the work accomplished by Father Doyle's organization.

WHO RUN MAY READ. Curious Legend on Georgetown House Which Tells a Tale.

An old-fashioned, rough-plastered, white house, standing on the west side of Thirty-fourth street, between P and Q streets in Georgetown, has for the past few days been an object of lively interest to residents in that section.

The bachelor and occupant of the place, Charles H. Trunnell, is fully an old-fashioned as his domicile, and it is one of his eccentricities that is just now being discussed.

Just under a window is nailed a board, on which is painted in prominent letters the following lines:

"God curse two trustees, two perjurers and convicts and whisky-sellers, who robbed Naboth of his land."

The property is part of what was once a very large estate in Georgetown, but it has been partitioned among so many in the course of years that the parcels now are rather small. One large tract in particular, adjacent to the eccentric bachelor's home, was an especial object of interest to him, and when the estate was divided he attempted to buy it. He was prevented, however, as he claims, by a conspiracy on the part of the trustees, and in spite of long litigation in the District and United States courts, saw it pass out of his hands.

## YOU'RE TOLD

by the weather man to get out your heavy overcoat, 'cause you'll need it to-day.

Got one? Well, 'tisn't very far off. You can drop right in here and spend as little as \$7.50 or \$10 and get as good a coat as \$3 or \$5 more will buy, no matter where else you look.

All genuine silver is stamped "sterling." "Saks" is the sterling stamp on an Overcoat. It's the best for the money—that you can bank on. Choice of styles and cloths—but only one kind of making—the honest kind.

We want to get you started to wearing our \$25 Saks. We know you'll get \$30's worth of satisfaction.

Get a coupon—an I guess—maybe your boy'll get one of the three bicycle we're going to give away.

SAKS & COMPANY  
Pa. Ave. and 7th St.—"Saks' Corner."

## HALL WOULDN'T HOLD ALL AMONG HOME HEATHEN

Hundreds Are Turned Away from Closing Session of W. C. T. U.

WORK OF THE WHITE RIBBONS

Most Successful Convention Ever Held by Women in Any Country—California May Capture the Next Meeting—Miss Willard Gains Her Point. The Business Transacted.

Baltimore, Oct. 23.—The most successful convention ever held by the W. C. T. U., and in many respects the most important ever held by women in any age, or in any country, had a brilliant closing tonight. The perfect organization and well arranged methods of work has given unquestionable proof of the ability of the White Ribbons to conduct the business of such a convention with the best possible results.

The greatest variety of topics has been before the convention and disposed of with ability and dispatch. The main issues, however, were not lost sight of and Miss Willard and the delegates generally believe the society has taken a long step toward the creation of public sentiment for the enactment of laws to abolish the sale of liquor and to prohibit the "social" of liquor.

The place for the holding of the next national convention was not decided upon. The delegates were divided between Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal., Nashville, Tenn., Portland, Ore., Portland, Maine, Kansas City, and Seattle, Wash. The delegates generally favored San Francisco, Cal., which is the general belief that Los Angeles, Cal., will be selected.

WOULDN'T HOLD THEM. Hundreds who tried were unable to gain admission to Miss Hall to-night to witness the closing session of the convention. The delegates were turned away from the hall, and were presented to several State unions which showed large gains in membership, and there was a feast of music.

As the roll of States was called each State delegation responded by giving its State motto, and singing a unique song especially composed for the occasion. Many of the songs were of a nature belonging to a special manner to the respective States. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

During the day session the platform, which had been erected on the main floor, was adopted. The platform was of minor importance and were adopted with little delay.

In a report read by Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, of Chicago, it was stated that the outlook favored her belief that \$300,000 would be raised for the cause of the temperance cause, and the Chicago W. C. T. U. Temple.

Mrs. Jane Kenney, of Michigan, reported for the Michigan and reformatory department. She asserted that the White Ribbons are doing more to secure separate reformatory institutions for women than any other organization, and expressed the hope that women would be appointed on State boards of charity and correction.

CAPTURED THE CONVENTION. Miss Willard carried the convention with her in a broad movement to include Catholics and Hebrews in fraternal relations with the White Ribbon Society.

Mrs. Charlotte Edholm, of Chicago, of the Temperance Society, declared that the traffic in girls, and of the work done by the mission. She said: "The liquor traffic and the traffic in girls are sending our children to the penitentiaries every month. Of two hundred thousand girls, over one-half were snared and bought and sold. They only bring from twenty-five to fifty dollars. A horse that would not cost more would not be a thoroughbred. Their average life is five years. Forty-six thousand are carried out to Potter's field every year. Over a hundred American homes have to be desolated every day to recruit the ranks of shame. Since this time last week seven hundred girls have been snared and sold. It was the first Sunday night in these sinful places."

She spoke at length on the subject and urged the work of reform.

OLD POLICEMAN ILL. Ex-Officer Dyer Taken Unconscious.

William B. Dyer, an old-time member of the Washington police force, was taken to the sixth precinct station last evening in an unconscious condition. Police Surgeon J. Ramsey Reville was summoned, but could not detect exactly what was the trouble with the veteran officer.

It was thought, however, to be uremic poisoning. He was sent to Providence Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Dyer's mind has been somewhat affected ever since he accidentally shot and killed his daughter, about fifteen years ago, when a pistol being discharged by falling to the floor.

DAMAGES TO SEALERS. Convention to Fix the Canadian Claims Will Meet Here Next Week.

Official advice have been received here that the advisory representatives of Canada will meet here next week to settle the British ambassador, in his negotiation of a convention with Secretary Olney for the termination of the treaty of the sealers, and the principles laid down by the Paris award, will arrive here next Monday.

Canada's representatives will be Mr. McKinnon, British ambassador, and Mr. Charles H. Tupper, Canadian minister of justice. The negotiation, it is expected, will begin next Wednesday.

TRIAL OF THE KARBATHIN. The date of the trial of the harbor defense ram Katabathin, which will take place on Long Island Sound, has been changed from the 1st of November to the 25th of this month. Capt. Pickens will be president of the board which will conduct the trial.

## M. GOLDENBERG.

Formerly Carhart &amp; Laidy's.

Come in Every day.

"Bargains" are continually "cropping out"—there's something new to offer you each visit. We know that the statement we make from day to day is credibly—we know it is hard to believe that bargain prices we tell you of are for new, fresh goods. But rest assured, every word of our advertising has actual facts behind it.

Coats and Capes reduced.

Fine Bemberg Reوفر Coats, latest "mignon" sleeves, new "Colombus" lapels, ripple back, 3 buttons all satin lined. Reduced from \$12 to \$7.50.

Fine Bemberg Cloth Reوفر Coats, all satin lined, 3 buttons, ripple back, "mignon" sleeves, "Colombus" lapels. Reduced from \$15 to \$10.

Beautiful Short Pique Capes, full sweep, hand-braided and beaded, collar edged with wool and fur, and also beaded and braided, all satin lined. Reduced from \$12.50 to \$7.50.

Handsome extra long Persian Lamb Capes, extra full sweep, collar and front edged with mink, all satin lined, high collar collars. Reduced from \$17 to \$10.

Genuine Electric Seal Capes, full sweep, 35 inches long, all satin lined, new pass for something they were not. Reduced from \$15 to \$11.

Silk Seal Pique Jackets, mandarin sleeves, all satin duchesse lined, ripple back, storm collar, "Colombus" lapels. Reduced from \$9 to \$5.50.

25c Windsor Ties, 5c.

A large lot of Windsor Ties, in beautiful colors, which have sold for from 15 to 25c each. Reduced to 5c each.

75c Satins, 45c vd.

Plain cuffs, such as pink, blue and cardinal. A splendid bargain.

62c Surahs, 37c.

75c Storm Serges, 50c.

35c Fiber Charabais, 29c vd.

12c Canton Flannel, 8c.

6c Apron Gingham, 4 1/2c.

\$5 Blankets, \$3.87.

\$2.50 Blankets, \$1.85.

\$2.75 Comforts, \$1.98.

M. GOLDENBERG, 928 7th Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

VIRGINIA Jockey Club, ST. ASAPH, VA.

Racing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until further notice.

General Admission, 50 Cents.

SIX RACES each day. First race 2:15 p. m.

Special trains direct to grand stand from Sixth street at 1:20 and 1:45 p. m.; other trains, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20, 11:50.

Bookings at Elkhart, La Grange, and St. Louis races.

E. E. DOWNHAM, President.

NOT ALL FOREIGNERS.

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